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lections upon what hath been publiſhed in the raſtſman concerning the Taxes *and* Funds.

HE preſent Writers againſt the Government, with the *Author of the Diſſertation on Parties* at their Head, being preſſed home upon the terrible Things they have ſaid againſt the *Revolution*, cry out, that they have *vindicated* the Revolution; and, that nobody has made uſe of ſtronger Ar-nts in its Defence, than the *Author of the Diſſerta-* This is true, if we mean, by vindicating the Re-ion, vindicating the *Principles* on which it was ed, and juſtifying the *Means* which brought it about. his may be done, and was very probably done by *uthor* before us, with a View to a *new Occaſion* of upon the ſame Principles, and uſing the ſame s: Another *Revolution* may lie warmly impreſſed the Mind of a Man, who has actually been in the eſt of a *Pretender* to the Crown; and, who know-that *Paſſive Obedience* and *Hereditary Right* will e received, is forced to keep alive the *Principles of ance*, to be put in Practice againſt the Prince nt, when he has broke thro' his *Contract* with the e, and forfeited his *Right* to their Allegiance; has been, more than once, inſinuated in ſeveral *ſmen*.

AT the *Diſſertator*, therefore, hath aſſerted the *ples*, and vindicated the *Means* which brought the Revolution, may be true; but then, what e done in Conſequence of this? Why, endeavour'd w, thro' all his Writings, 'That we are ſo far n being *Gainers*, that we are *Loſers* by the *Revolu-*: That, we are in a worſe State, with regard to *Liberties*, than we were before: That the new *ſtitution* of the Revenue is more fatal to us than *old Prerogative*: That the *ancient Conſtitution* was er than the *Modern*; for, the *Modern* is only a *ſterial Conſtitution*, carried on by the Force of *ruption*: That tho' we are not under *Royal* or *rogative Tyranny*, yet we are in a State of *Parlia-tary Tyranny*, or *Legal Slavery*; and, that even Members of the preſent Parliament, were not *lly* choſen.'

ESE, and a thouſand other moſt impudent Things, been ſcattered up and down the *Craftſman* at dif-Times: But the *new Conſtitution* of the Revenue, *rand Source* of Corruption, that *Pandora's Box* at the Revolution, hath been thrown into every , to alarm the Paſſions of the People, and induce to believe, that the *ancient Prerogative*, claim'd ercifed by the Crown, was not half ſo dreadful *new Revolution Engine of Deſtruction*; particularly *xes and Funds*.

T us hear what this *Author*, who is called the *great ate* for the Revolution, ſays about the *Taxes* and which were ſo neceſſary to the Support of it. he exhorts the *People* to riſe, and *cut the Throats* the *Proprietors*. That this is the plain Meaning Words, we will put 'em down, that the Reader ee we do him no Injuſtice.

TER he has exclaim'd againſt the terrible Evils of he goes on to the *Funds*, and ſays; 'The Eſta-ment of publick *Funds* on the *Credit* of theſe s, hath been productive of more and greater chiefs than the *Taxes* themſelves, by increaſing *Means* of the Corruption, and the *Power* of Crown. ——— We contract new *Debts*; we e new *Funds*; what muſt we do in Times of *nal Diſtreſs*? What will happen when we have *gaged* and *funded* all we have to mortgage and und? When we have mortgaged to new *Cre-s that Sinking Fund*, which was mortgaged to r Creditors not yet paid off? (But now the Clouds er, and the Storm begins.) When we have tgaged all the *Product* of our Land, and even *Land* itſelf? (Well, and what then? Glorious dman!) Why then, who can anſwer (ay, who eed!) That when we come to ſuch *Extremities*; have them more nearly in Proſpect, ten Millions People will bear any longer to be *Hewers of Wood* 'and *Drawers of Water*, to maintain the *Two hundredth* 'Part of that Number at Eaſe and in Plenty? Who 'can Anſwer, that the whole Body of the People will 'ſuffer themſelves to be treated in favour of a handful 'of Men, (for, they who monopolize the whole 'Power, and may, in Time, monopolize the whole 'Property of the Funds, are, indeed, but a *Handful*) 'who can anſwer, that the whole *Body of the People* 'will ſuffer themſelves to be treated in favour of ſuch a 'Handful, as the poor *Indians* are in favour of the 'Spaniards, to be parcelled out in Lots as it were, and 'to be aſſigned, like thoſe *Indians*, to the *Spaniſh* 'Planters, to *Toil* and *Starve* for the Proprietors of the 'ſeveral *Funds*? Who can anſwer, that ſuch a *Scheme*, 'which oppreſſes the Farmer, ruins the Manufacturer, 'breaks the Merchant, diſcourages Induſtry, and re-'duces Fraud into a Syſtem; which beggars the fair 'Adventurer, and innocent Proprietor; which drains 'continually a Portion of our national Wealth to 'Foreigners, and draws moſt perniciouſly thereſt of that 'immenſe Property, which was diffuſed among Thouſands, 'into the *Pockets of a Few*: Who can anſwer, that 'ſuch a Scheme will be always endured?'

THUS our Author having run himſelf out of Breath, retired to gather new Strength: What now is the natural *Meaning* of all theſe *Queſtions*, *Exclamations*, and *mad Rants*; but to rouze up the People to riſe, and ſeize the *Funds*, or *Maſſacre* the *Proprietors* of them? Is not this Man an excellent *Advocate* for the Revolution, who would have the *Deſcendants* of thoſe who lent Money to ſupport it, *ſtarved* or *hang'd*?

BUT to *reaſon* a little on this Subject: Every Body knows, that *extraordinary Taxes* were abſolutely neceſſary to carry on, and defend *the new Government*; for King *James* (who had been actually King of *England*, and whoſe *Right* to the Crown no Man diſputed, till he had forfeited it, *by violating the Conſtitution*) was then alive, and had many Friends to *his Title* and to *his Perſon*. *Louis* the Fourteenth was then in the Height of his Power, and *reſolved* to ſupport him. And we had great *Diviſions*, *Plots*, and *Aſſaſſinations* at home; ſo that, all Things conſidered, the Government, which was in *its Infancy*, was very *precarious*. Its Friends often trembled; its Enemies as often rejoiced. In this *uncertain* State, the Friends of the Nation thought it beſt to keep the People in Humour, by raiſing as few Taxes as poſſible: And that might be *the firſt and grand Reaſon* of not raiſing *all the Supplies within the Year*, but of borrowing Money upon *remote Funds*; knowing, that when the Government had, by Time and Accidents, acquired Strength, it would be able to grapple with more Difficulties, without Danger of loſing that *Liberty*, for which alone we underwent any Difficulties. If this was *the Reaſon* of eſtabliſhing publick Funds, upon the Credit of the Taxes, it was a very juſtifiable one; but if there was a Mixture of *political* or even *ſelfiſh* Views; yet ſtill we are under the ſtrongeſt Ties of Juſtice, to take Care of the *publick Creditors*, and either pay them *their Money* or *their Intereſt*.

I don't know what our Author means by calling *the Proprietors* of the Funds, *the two hundredth Part* of the Nation. This I am ſure of, that if we owe *fifty Millions* of Money, that Sum is *the eighth Part* of the Value of all *the Lands* of *England*; and ſo many thouſand Perſons or Families, who muſt be concerned in ſo large a Capital, deſerve *politically*, as well as *morally*, to be held in the higheſt Conſideration.

THE Proprietors, after they are called *the two hundredth Part* of the Nation, are ſtiled *a Handful of Men*; and then 'tis added *as a Reaſon*, 'that they who *mono-'polize the whole Power*, and may, in Time, *monopolize* 'the whole Property of the Funds, are indeed *but a Hand-'ful*.' What tranſcendent Wickedneſs is this! How empleatin Villany muſt *ſuch a Man be*, who can inſinuate to *the Proprietors*, that *the Government* will ſeize into their Hands, and *monopolize the whole Property of the Funds!*

IF any *future Government* could ever arrive at ſuch a Pitch of national Iniquity, *as to ſeize the Funds*, then it may be properly ſaid, who can anſwer, that ſo many hundred thouſand Perſons would be content to *ſtarve*, or be *Hewers of Wood*, and *Drawers of Water*, that a *few Gentlemen* at the Helm might riot in Eaſe and Luxury? But our Author ſays, who can anſwer, that *the whole Body* of the People will be content to be *Hew-ers of Wood*, and *Drawers of Water*, to maintain *the Proprietors of the Funds* at Eaſe in Luxury? Theſe are very different Things. In the firſt Caſe, on Suppoſition of the Government's *ſeizing the Funds*, the *Proprietors*, and *the Kingdom* too for their Sakes, would have *a juſt Cauſe* for Reſentment. But, in the ſecond Caſe put by *our Author*, the People who ſhould riſe in Rebellion, becauſe the *Proprietors* of the Funds are paid *the Intereſt* of the Debts, which they, or their Fathers lent the Nation in its Diſtreſs, would juſtly deſerve to be hang'd, as the moſt *infamous*, as well as moſt *ſenſeleſs* of all Rebels; and yet theſe are *our Author's* Rebels; and this is *the Rebellion* which he recommends, to ſhew his Zeal for *the Revolution*, and his Affection to *the preſent Government*. I am very ſure, that *the Proprietors* of the Funds, if not *the People* of *England*, have juſt Reaſon to ſay, *Away with ſuch a Fellow from the Earth; it is not fit that he ſhould live.*

F. OSBORNE.

An Advertiſement, to be continued every Week, that the People *may ſee* what Sort of Men *are liſted among* the Patriots, *and Writers for* publick Virtue.

WHEREAS a certain tall, impudent A——y (eminently diſtinguiſhed by *his Villainies* in all Parts of Life, who *ſuborned Evidences* to *hang his Benefactor* that gave him Bread when he was not able to purchaſe it, and was told in open Court, by Lord Chief Juſtice *Raymond*, IN MY HEARING, that *he*, and *his Confederates* would have been *hanged* in any other Country; who alſo declared in publick Company, that 'twas a Piece of *heroic Virtue* to murder Sir *Robert Walpole*; and that he would be *the Hero*, was not his Hand reſtrained by his own RASCALLY TIMIDITY) is again admitted to be one of the Writers of the *Craftſman*, and has, laſt Week, thrown together a Parcel of *Billingſgate* WORDS about Mr. *Osborne*, which he calls *Analytical Reaſoning* about the *Bank Contract*: This is to certify all whom it may concern, that if *any other Perſon*, capable of writing upon an Argument without *perſonal Scurrilities*, will ſhew him what *he ought* to recant, he will *recant*; but at preſent he conceives, that he has nothing to do with the *different Relations* concerning the *Bank Contract*, having only quoted what was ſaid in *The Conſiderations upon the Funds*, which he thinks as good Authority as any that hath yet appeared againſt it.

ADVERTISEMENT *concerning the* Bank Contract.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Seventh Year of his late Majeſty King *George* the Firſt, Ch. 21 the 28th, entitled, *An Act for raiſing Money upon the Eſtates of the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, &c. of the* South Sea *Company*, &c. It is amongſt other Things therein DECLARED, "That *J—— A——*, "Eſq; late *Chancellor and Under Treaſurer of the Exchequer*, and one of the *Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's* "*Treaſury*, and a *Member of the Houſe of Commons*, in "Breach of the great Truſts in him repoſed, and "with a View to his own exorbitant Profit, had com-"bined with the late *Directors of the South Sea Company* "in their pernicious Practices, and had been GUILTY "OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND MOST INFA-"MOUS CORRUPTIONS, to the Detriment of great "Numbers of his Majeſty's Subjects, and to the mani-"feſt Prejudice of the Publick Credit, and of the "Trade of the Kingdom." And whereas the ſaid *J—— A——* not repenting himſelf of his execrable Wickedneſs, nor making Attonement for his *infamous Corruption*, continues to inſult a plundered Nation, by erecting Palaces and extending Parks, with a Profuſion of Expence, manifeſting moſt prodigious Rapine. And whereas not aſhamed of his moſt fraudulent, corrupt, and ruinous Tranſactions in the fatal *South Sea* Year, he endeavours with a Profligacy equal to his Corruption, to throw all the Guilt and Miſchief of that whole Affair on a Perſon no ways concerned therein, by imputing a Proceeding, called the BANK CONTRACT,

to

to the Contrivance of that Perſon, though it appears that he himſelf projected, ſollicited, adviſed, importuned, and prayed for the making of that Contract: This is therefore to warn all his Majeſty's good Subjects not to believe a Word or Syllable which comes from a Man, declared by Act of Parliament to have been *Guilty of the moſt dangerous and* infamous *Corruptions*. And this is likewiſe to deſire all *Judges, Juſtices, Conſtables, Beadles, Bailiffs, Hangmen,* &c. that if the ſaid *J — A——* perſiſts in the Repetition of his enormous Crimes, that they do apprehend him, where-ever they find him, in order to bring him to condign Puniſhment.

N. B. The Craſtſman *having at length promiſed* ſpeedily *to publiſh an* Anſwer to the CASE OF THE BANK CONTRACT, *the Additional* Advertiſement of September the 6th, *is for that Reaſon omitted, in hopes that he will be as good as his Word, and* trifle *no longer with the Publick, nor* prevaricate *on Points, which* He *hath treated as of the greateſt Importance.*

Barbados, July 12. On Tueſday Evening laſt, Mr. Cantwel, a ſworn Juſtice of the Peace (and Overſeer at Mr. Hannay's Plantation to Windward) went to the Houſe of Jonas Maynard, Eſq; in Bridgetown, who is alſo in the Commiſſion of the Peace, and not telling his Buſineſs preſently, but calling him out into an adjacent Alley, abuſed him there in a moſt ſcurrilous Manner, and before he was aware, gave him a violent Blow with his Cane, acroſs the Head. Upon which Mr. Maynard, having no Sword as the other had, and expecting it would otherwiſe have been drawn, cloſed in with him, threw him down, and beat him very heartily, to the great Satisfaction of every Body that ſaw or heard of it. The ſole Occaſion, it ſeems, of this Outrage was, that Mr. Maynard having a Judgment for a large Sum, againſt the Eſtate of Mr. Cantwel, which the latter had refuſed to ſettle or pay off, but diſappointed the former very often; he at length thought fit, and found it neceſſary, to deliver the Execution into the Marſhal's Office, in order to raiſe the Money; which the Debtor apprehended to be an Indignity offered him, and as a Magiſtrate, I ſuppoſe, judged this the proper Method of ſeeking Redreſs. We do not know what the Gentleman more immediately injured, may think expedient to do further in this Affair; but as it is of a publick Nature, we reckon ourſelves obliged to mention it, being indeed a Matter wherein the publick Peace is ſo nearly concerned, that every Member of the Community is intereſted therein, ought to reſent it, and has a Right to complain thereof. If a Creditor, taking the Courſe which the Law preſcribes, and has chalk'd out, for getting what is due to him, ſhall be liable to be inſulted in his own Habitation, and even to be deſtroyed, by Men of deſperate Fortunes, there is an End of all Law, and of all Government; the ſtrongeſt Hand muſt carry it, and nobody can be ſafe in his Perſon or Property. What the good Lord Howe would have done in ſuch a Caſe, may eaſily be gueſſed by thoſe that have been Witneſſes of his Conduct, and have heard his repeated Declarations on all Occaſions. 'Tis true, the ſame Power, with reſpect to removing of Officers and Magiſtrates, is not, as we are informed, veſted in the Honourable the Preſident of this Iſland, without the Conſent of the Council; but we are well aſſured, that all their Honours will diſcountenance ſuch a Behaviour, as tends to level themſelves with the loweſt of the People, and to reduce us to the utmoſt Anarchy and Confuſion. Such a daring Attempt, and on ſuch a Pretence too, would have been highly criminal in a private Perſon; but when perpetrated by one ſworn to do Juſtice, to ſupport the Laws, and to put them in Execution, it is ſuch an Aggravation as will admit of no Apology, but demands the ſevereſt Cenſure. Nor is it to be wondered at, if thoſe who can be guilty of ſuch Offences themſelves, ſhould be always ready to ſcreen others from the Puniſhment. But what the Conſequences thereof may be, is left to the ſerious Conſideration of our Superiors, and of every ſober Perſon in the Country.

LONDON.

Late on Thurſday Night died at Dagenham-houſe in Eſſex, the Hon. the Lady Sudbury (Wife of the Hon. Edward Cartret, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Poſt-Maſter General of England) a Lady of great Piety, and much lamented by the Poor, to whom ſhe was a great Benefactreſs.

On Wedneſday laſt the new Organ, which has been ſet up ſome time in St. James's Church at Clarkenwell, was play'd on by three of the beſt Maſters, who were appointed Judges of the ſaid Organ, between the Pariſhioners and the Builder of it.

Laſt Night the Body of Mr. William Seaton, lately drowned in the Serpentine River in Hyde Park, was privately interred in Covent Garden Church-yard.

Yeſterday Morning a young Woman going in a Boat, with two Men and two Women, from Weſtminſter to Fullham, jumped out of the Boat, over-againſt the Water-Work, and was drowned.

We hear that the Lady Strickland, Relict of the late Sir William Strickland, Bart. is dangerouſly ill at her Seat in Yorkſhire.

Yeſterday Morning Mr. James Hill, a Maſon in Piccadilly, going to Chelſea College, was knocked down, and robbed, in a Field near Bloody-bridge, by two Foot Pads.

Laſt Night his Grace the Duke of Richmond, Maſter of the Horſe to his Majeſty, with his Dutcheſs, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to her Majeſty, and the Right Hon. the Lady Harvey, arrived in Town from France.

This Day her Majeſty, and the reſt of the Royal Family, will take the Diverſion of hunting in Richmond Park, and afterwards dine at Kew.

Yeſterday one Smith hanged himſelf at his Houſe in Harts-horn-lane in the Strand. And this Day the Coroner's Jury is to ſit on his Body.

The ſame Day the Coroner's Jury ſate on the Body of the young Woman who was found murdered on Wedneſday laſt, in Denmark-court in the Strand, and brought in their Verdict, Wilful Murder.

Yeſterday her Majeſty, and all the Princeſſes, took the Air round Chelſea and Brumpton.

To-morrow the Court will go out of Mourning for the Death of the late Duke of Brunſwick Wolfembuttle.

Yeſterday Henry Sellars of Roehampton in the County of Surry, Eſq; was married to Miſs Sophia Cleare, Daughter of James Cleare of the ſame County, Eſq; a Fortune of 12,000 l.

To-morrow will be held a Council at Kenſington, when Mr. Baron Thompſon, Recorder of this City, is to make his Report of the 13 Malefactors now under Sentence of Death in Newgate.

Yeſterday Bank Stock was 141 1-half. India 149 1-4th to 1-half. South Sea 82 3-4ths. Old Annuity 108 to 1-4th. New ditto 106 3-4ths. Three per Cent. Annuity 94 1-4th to 3-8ths. Emperor's Loan 100 1-4th. Royal-Aſſurance 97 1-half. London-Aſſurance 12 1-half. York Buildings 4. African 15. India Bonds 41. 19s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 21. 16s. Premium. S. Sea Bonds 31. 1s. Premium. New Bank Circulation 31. 17s. 6d. Premium. Salt Tallies 31. 2s. 6s. Premium. Engliſh Copper 21. 2s. Welſh ditto, Books ſhut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 1 l. 5s. per Cent. Diſcount.

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